

# The Woman's Column.

VOL. XV.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MAY 3, 1902.

No. 9.

## The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . . . 25 cents per annum  
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.  
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

### AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN'S COURT.

Miss Vida Goldstein, of Australia, who has been commissioned by the government of Victoria to study American methods of dealing with dependent and delinquent children, lately spent a day in the Juvenile Court of Philadelphia and another in that of Chicago. She says that while the benevolent purpose of the judge is evident, it seems to her a great mistake to bring all the children into court together, and to let the younger ones be present while the cases of boys and girls in their teens are being tried. In her opinion, the best system yet devised for dealing with young culprits is the Children's Council of South Australia. The Council consists of six men and six women. It has jurisdiction over all offences of young people under eighteen, except murder or manslaughter. It meets not in a courtroom, but in its own office in a building devoted exclusively to children's affairs. The children are brought in one by one, and after the Council has considered each case and decided what is best to be done about it, the judge makes the order in accordance with the Council's advice. In South Australia women have full suffrage. Miss Goldstein says that in those parts of Australia where women do not vote, the methods of dealing with child culprits are much less advanced.

### THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The closing Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. for the season was held at 3 Park Street, Boston, on April 22. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, a statement by Moses Hallet of Denver has been widely circulated, alleging that equal suffrage has led to "no special reforms,"

Resolved, That we call attention to the fact that Colorado owes to equal suffrage the laws making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children, raising the age of protection for girls to 18, establishing a State industrial school for girls and a State home for dependent children, removing the emblems from the Australian ballot (the nearest approach to an educational qualification for suffrage), enlarging women's property rights, and providing an annual appropriation to buy books for the State library; also, in Denver, city ordinances placing drinking fountains in the streets, forbidding expectoration in public places, and requiring smoke-consuming chimneys on all public and business buildings; besides the much better enforcement of the laws forbidding child labor under 14, and requiring merchants to provide saleswomen with seats.

Equal suffrage has made elections more orderly, has greatly increased the number of women serving on charitable and educational boards, and has more than quadrupled the number of no-license towns in Colorado.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin gave an interesting address on "The Legal Status of Women in France and its Influence upon French Literature," introducing the subject with an amusing account of her own experience. During her husband's absence in China, she took a room in the Latin quarter of Paris, and had gas put in for a gas stove. In making the application for the gas, she had to sign thirteen legal documents. A few days later it was discovered that she had a husband. The gas was immediately cut off, and she was arrested and brought before the head of the police. It appeared that it was illegal for her to put in an application for gas on her own responsibility. It was necessary that her husband should either make the application himself, or write "C'est permis" (it is permitted) across her application. The police at first proposed to write to China for his permission, and to leave her without gas meanwhile, but finally they agreed to a compromise.

### AGAINST "REGULATED" VICE.

Much of the credit for the partial abolition of the State regulation of vice in the Philippines is due to Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis of Washington, D. C. She has been untiring in her efforts to convince prominent officials of the iniquity of the system, and, failing in this, to make the facts known to the country. The result of the revelations was such a pressure of public opinion that the War Department was obliged to act.

There was a strong disposition in some quarters to smother the facts. The officers of the National American W. S. A., who had been memorializing the government on the subject for two years, passed resolutions on the question at the time of the National Suffrage Convention last February, and sent a copy to every newspaper in Washington, but not one printed them. Mrs. Ellis made an earnest appeal before the Woman's National Council and secured the adoption of strong resolutions by that body. She showed to the officers of the Suffrage Association and the Council the official registration-book issued by the U. S. authorities to one of the child prostitutes of the Philippines, whose name, translated, is "Mary of the Cross." Her photograph (the photograph of each "registered" woman was required to be pasted on the front of her book to identify her) was the portrait of a girl seemingly about twelve years old, with a childlike face and big, pathetic dark eyes. The book contains the official records of her regular examinations by a government surgeon, and his signature testifying to her state of health.

Mrs. Ellis left this dreadful little book

at the White House to be shown to the President; she placed it in the hands of a number of members of Congress. Finally she published a circular, giving the facts and a facsimile of the portrait, and left a copy in a sealed envelope at the house of every member of the Congressional Committee on the Philippines, besides sending copies out elsewhere. This was on Feb. 17. On Feb. 19 the following order was cabled to Manila:

"Wright, Manila: It is considered advisable that upon medical examination of prostitutes no fees be charged and no certificates of examination given. Medical officers can keep their own records of names, descriptions, residences, and dates of examination, and it is believed that the necessary protection against disease can in a great measure be secured in this way without the liability of a misunderstanding and the charge of maintaining a system of licensed prostitution. Root."

The circulars left at the homes of the Congressmen fell into the hands of their wives, and stirred them to womanly indignation. The public began to wake up to the facts, and a storm arose. Mrs. Ellis had an interview a few days ago with Col. C. R. Edwards, chief of the insular division in the War Department. In a letter to the *Union Signal* she says:

He asked if I knew who had been sending out "the circulars with the picture of the Filipino girl"? I replied, "I sent them." With a laugh he rejoined, "Well, it was legitimate, but it has swamped us; ten clerks were employed answering the mail, which reached from the floor to my shoulders, and I have been here late into the evening working myself. We expect soon to issue a book answering the many questions we have received, and it will not be a small book, either."

Before making her appeal to the public through the circular, Mrs. Ellis, representing the W. C. T. U., had repeatedly asked Governor Taft to accord her a ten-minutes' interview, but on the plea of lack of strength he declined to receive her, although he was strong enough to speak at public dinners, besides testifying daily before the Senate Committee on the Philippines. If Mrs. Ellis had represented as many organized voters as she did organized W. C. T. U. women, Governor Taft would probably have found himself strong enough to see her. The W. C. T. U., through its wide organization and friendly relations with clergymen of many denominations, has been able to do most effective work in stirring up public opinion.

We call the attention of all persons interested to the fact that the State regulation of vice has been only partially abolished, since its central feature, the effort to make vice safe by the compulsory examination of women, is still continued; and so long as this is the case, the time for protests is not over. Mr. Roosevelt should be urged to go on and complete the good work he has begun.



## THE UNSELFISH HOME GIRL.

My heart goes out to the girl who is spending her youth and strength working for the good of her childhood's home, and for the happiness of those who dwell in it. Perhaps she has not received due consideration from the vast army of intelligent writers and thinkers of our day. From the very fact of the quiet home life to which she has always bound herself, it is but natural that she should not receive much thought. But ought it to be so?

O fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, have you one in your home who has always toiled uncompensated, who has given up possible positions in life, the cultivation of cherished talents, the chance of doing a share in the world's great work, and now, after years of toil with no vacation or variation, is quietly doing the round of work, with scarcely strength of mind or body to keep around? Remember that very likely she longs for some beautiful things to enter her life and brighten it. Yet to obtain these, as well as more costly and more stylish clothing, she would not ask her nearest kin. She would not have them make their daily toil harder in order to provide them.

There are daughters standing bravely to-day who have battled with poverty, physical weakness, and pride, to help their fathers or brothers to pay the necessary home-bills, and perhaps other bills of long standing. They are filling the places of housekeeper and homemaker, caring kindly for invalid mothers, and nursing them so faithfully and intelligently as to stay the coming of the death angel. They are trying to rear the younger members of the family, and, though not in a natural way, they become mothers to many a wee tot, lest someone not loving and kind should be given the places they are now filling. In the time that they may take to read, they look for bits of useful knowledge which will help them in their work. Yes, there are many girls who give up the company of young men, and, with hidden tears and holy prayers, go on aiding in anything that will benefit the home and its treasury. They work with their whole soul in their work, receiving hardly a word of praise, and much less money!

But do you think that they never need more than they get? Ah, yes, a thousand times yes! Their fine, truthful natures demand appreciation, which to them would be of far greater value than piles of gold. Those who "give themselves," who always put themselves last, should not be allowed to do so. Give them words of cheer. Tell them how necessary they are to your homes and your lives; and how joyously their hearts will throb! How much lighter the toil will be! The walls of a kitchen will change to the halls of a palace.

The anniversary of the birthday goes by, with no little present to mark the day. The holidays come and go, with perhaps a cheap or undesirable gift.

See to it that some property is made over to these faithful home women, even though you have but little. They need it, for while they have been doing your work they have given up everything which

would help them to provide for themselves. A few dollars spent for music lessons, or for whatever the cultivation of their personal gifts required, might have made them independent. But now they are not, and, saddest of all, they know it.

Life is short. With many, justice is not the ruling virtue. They do not stop to think of the good which Dorothy has done in the family, and she goes penniless.

These words are not written in a spirit of reproach, but to quicken the consciences of those who do not think, and to help brighten the lives of many an unselfish, faithful, home girl. With a cheering word to such girls I close. Believe that God sees and knows. Some time you will receive your reward from His hand. Live as is pleasing in His sight, and His song will be in your lives, though at times the battle may be fierce and the heart heavy.

ELIZABETH COOK.

## TWO NEW SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENTS.

The New York *Sun* has been until lately the only metropolitan daily paper to include among its regular features a department devoted to equal suffrage. Another important paper, the Philadelphia *North American*, has just established one, ably edited by Miss Alberta Moorhouse, whose pen name is Marion Evans. Philadelphia, although it is sometimes accused of being slow, contains the largest local Suffrage Association in the country, and the *North American's* new department will undoubtedly be of interest to a wide constituency. We wish it as great success as has been reached by the *Sun's* department under the brilliant editorship of Mrs. Ida H. Harper.

A third paper, the Bridgton (Me.) *News*, has just started a woman suffrage department, edited by Captain Granville Fernald, of Washington, D. C., a life-long advocate of equal rights.

## JUDGE HALLETT VS. FACTS.

Judge Moses Hallett, of Denver, of the U. S. District Court, said in the course of a recent visit to Washington, D. C., that almost every politician in Colorado, if he could be sure his words would not be reported, would say that equal suffrage was not a success, but that none of them would venture to say so publicly.

Judge Hallett has since said that he did not know he was talking for publication, but that he was reported correctly.

There are undoubtedly a good many politicians in Colorado who would be glad to see equal suffrage repealed.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw  
With good opinion of the law."

But when Judge Hallett says equal suffrage has accomplished "no special reforms," he shows himself imperfectly acquainted with the facts. Colorado owes directly to her women the laws making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children, raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen, establishing a State Industrial School for Girls and a State Home for Dependent Children, removing the emblems from the Australian

ballot (the nearest approach to the establishment of an educational qualification for suffrage), enlarging women's property rights, and providing an annual appropriation to buy books for the State library; also in Denver ordinances placing drinking fountains on the streets, forbidding expectoration in public places, and requiring smoke-consuming chimneys on all public and business buildings. Equal suffrage has also led to a much better enforcement of the laws forbidding the employment in factories of children under fourteen, requiring merchants to provide their saleswomen with seats, and others of the same general character. In addition to those improved laws which are distinctly and undoubtedly due to equal suffrage, the women have been largely instrumental in securing several Humane Society bills, the establishment of parental schools and a State board of arbitration, laws for the preservation of forest trees and for the care of the feeble-minded.

Nor has the good done been limited to improved legislation. Mrs. Ione T. Hanna, one of the most highly-esteemed women in Denver, writes:

"Some results of equal suffrage in Colorado are generally conceded: (1) The improved moral quality of candidates nominated for office by the various parties; (2) a decidedly increased observance of the courtesies and decencies of life, at the different political headquarters, previous to election; (3) better and more orderly polling places; (4) a general and awakening interest, among both men and women, in matters of public health, comfort, and safety."

Equal suffrage has made it easier to get liberal appropriations for education; it has largely increased the number of women serving upon educational and charitable boards, and it has more than quadrupled the number of no-license towns in Colorado. This last fact alone is a sufficient answer to the assertion that the worse class of women are more inclined to vote than the better sort.

Not very long ago the Woman's Club of Denver, with a membership of about a thousand, including the most respected and influential women of that city, appointed a committee to draw up a reply to an anonymous letter alleging that the better sort of women were not inclined to vote, and making other similar charges. The report prepared by the committee denied this absolutely; declared that equal suffrage had had no bad results whatever, and enumerated a long list of its specific good results; and the report of the committee was accepted by a unanimous vote. This shows what the intelligent women of Denver think on the subject; and they ought to be the best judges as to whether the good women are less willing to vote than the bad ones.

Equal suffrage has not completely purified politics; but President Slocum of Colorado College says it "has brought a great infusion of conscience into politics." It has made it much harder to elect men of notoriously bad character to office. Above all, it has broadened women's minds and led them to take a more intelligent interest in public questions. This



is admitted even by men who are not enthusiastic over any other aspect of woman suffrage, like John Cotton Dana.

Judge Hallett says that if equal suffrage were resubmitted in Colorado, the people would defeat it by an overwhelming majority; yet he intimates that no man "who aspires to public office" would dare to say a word against it, because if he did the people would defeat him by an overwhelming majority. The one statement contradicts the other and shows its absurdity. If the overwhelming majority of the people in Colorado were opposed to equal suffrage, the politicians would be tumbling over one another in their eagerness to make public speeches against it. Moreover, when an overwhelming majority of the people in any State want to repeal a law, it gets repealed; and so long as no serious attempt is made in Colorado to repeal equal suffrage, we may safely assume that the majority of the people there are pretty well satisfied with it. Judge Hallett has a right to his opinion, but it is not the opinion of most of the men and women in his State.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### FACTS ABOUT WAR.

The women of many countries are planning to hold on May 15 public meetings to urge the substitution of arbitration for war as a method of settling international disputes.

This reform is supported not only by every consideration of humanity and morality, but also by the strongest material considerations, based on hard dollars and cents. Some of these are set forth as follows in a leaflet entitled

#### ECONOMIC FACTS FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

1. A million dollar-bills packed solidly like leaves in a book make a pile two hundred and seventy-five feet high. One thousand million dollars, the price which Europe annually pays for armaments in time of peace, equals a pile of dollar-bills over fifty-two miles high. This expenditure for the supposed prevention of war represents one thousand million days' labor at one dollar a day, and this, be it remembered, every year, to enable each nation to hold its own.

2. A pile of dollar-bills over fifty-two miles high represents the annual payment for interest and other costs of past wars.

3. To these inconceivably large amounts must be added the earnings of the millions of able-bodied men in army and navy who are withdrawn from productive industries and are supported by taxed peoples.

4. Since 1850 the population of the world has doubled; its indebtedness, chiefly for war purposes, has quadrupled. It was eight billions fifty years ago, it is thirty-two billions to-day.

The year 1900 added nearly another thousand millions to the war debt of the world. This about equals the annual cost of boots, shoes, and bread in the United States.

5. Our War Department, even with our small army, just previous to the Cuban war, cost nearly \$49,000,000 annually, while the total annual cost of public schools for both races in all the sixteen

Southern States was less than \$32,000,000.

The United States paid for pensions before the Cuban war over \$147,000,000, about seven times the total income of all its colleges, and about equal to the annual cost of the German army.

6. Armies take the very flower of youth. If they could consume the weaklings, idiots, and criminals instead of the strongest workmen, perhaps something might be said for the specious argument that "war keeps down surplus population."

Military equipments must be new. One may use an old sewing-machine or reaper, but not a gun that is out of date. A new invention makes old junk of millions of costly, burnished arms.

7. The increase of standing armies and navies, accomplishing no result but increased burdens on the people, is inevitable unless the practical men of the civilized world insist upon a rational settlement of international difficulties. Is it not time for rational beings, who have abandoned tattooing, eating raw flesh, and all other savage practices except that of settling difficulties by war, to take for their motto, not the outworn charge, "In time of peace prepare for war," but, "In time of temporary peace, prepare for permanent peace"?

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO.

1. You can learn these facts by heart and pass them along.

2. You can write to the Secretary of State at Washington and urge him to initiate measures towards establishing treaties with Italy, France, England, the South American States, and any countries that seem inclined to unite with us, for the reference of all international difficulties to The Hague Tribunal.

3. You can try to persuade any club to which you belong, which has a lecture course, to devote one lecture every year to the economic evils of great standing armies.

4. You can see that your Public Library contains Charles Sumner's "True Grandeur of Nations;" B. F. Trueblood's "The Federation of the World;" Baroness von Suttner's "Lay down your Arms," and Bloch's "The Future of War" (the gist of his great work translated in one volume).

5. You can send for these leaflets at twenty cents a hundred, or send any sum from ten cents upward for various pamphlets that bear on these questions, to Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, 30 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass., chairman of the Peace and Arbitration Committee of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Girls' Classical School, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

In every place where demonstrations are held, the chairman of the committee organizing them is asked to send me a brief telegraph, stating the number of persons present, number represented by those present in an official or delegate capacity, the spirit of the meeting, and a statement as to whether the resolutions submitted are or are not passed. This is asked because the chairman is desired to cable a total of the reports thus received to Frau Selenka, who is still acting chair-

man of the International Committee, and she wishes to receive reports by May 18. The following is the resolution which it is hoped will be adopted at all the meetings:

"Resolved, That American women, assembled on May 15, 1902, for the purpose of considering the fruits of war and the fruits of peace, do solemnly pledge themselves to meet annually to hold a demonstration on behalf of peace and arbitration. They commit themselves to adopting as their own that ideal of loving brotherhood which can be realized only by the cessation of international hostilities. They repudiate war as a means of settling international difficulties, as they repudiate the duel as a means of settling personal animosities. They accept as a corollary of the universal Fatherhood of God the universal brotherhood of man.

"They send greetings to the women of other countries who this day may be assembled to attest similar convictions. They rejoice that women throughout the world are beginning to feel their responsibility for human conditions outside the home as well as within its sacred walls. They ask all women everywhere to adopt as their own the task assumed by the International Council of Women, which is the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law."

## The Woman's Journal,

Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday, at 3 Park Street, Boston, devoted to the interests of women.

#### EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,  
CATHARINE WILDE.

#### SUBSCRIPTION.

First year on trial	- - - - -	\$1.50
Three months on trial	- - - - -	.25
Per Annum	- - - - -	2.50
Six Months	- - - - -	1.25
Single copies	- - - - -	.05

Sample copies of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL free on application.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

## THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL,

3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cents. These leaflets include speeches by Secretary John D. Long, Clara Barton, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Frances Willard, and others, as well as valuable testimony from States which have woman suffrage. Address Leaflet Department, M. W. S. A., 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.



## FOREIGN NOTES.

The last of the German universities, the University of Jena, has now opened its doors to women. The department of philosophy will henceforth admit all women who present a teacher's diploma.

It has recently been discovered that Germany's first woman physician lived more than 150 years ago. She was Frau Dr. Dorothea Christiana Erseleben of Quedlinburg. She attracted much attention by a book in which she made "a thorough investigation of the causes which debar women from higher education, showed the necessity of the latter, and proved how possible, necessary and useful it would be for women to apply themselves to the pursuit of scholarship." She graduated as an M. D. on June 12, 1754, and an expert says of her thesis that it is as well worthy of being read as other medical books of the time. She practised medicine at Quedlinburg, even after her marriage to the Dean of the cathedral, for she was of the opinion, as she says in her autobiography, that "matrimony does not thwart a woman's studies, but, in the company of a reasonable husband, study is twice as pleasant as before."

Professor Rein, of the University of Jena, in a paper recently read before the "Verein Frauenbildung-Frauenstudium" at Weimar, spoke warmly in favor of co-education, laying special stress on the advantages which the male students would gain from the companionship of women.

The gymnasium for women at Leipzig, which was established by private endowment in 1894, has for the last two years received annually an unsolicited contribution from the city of Leipzig; which is certainly a proof of no little appreciation on the part of the authorities.

The first girl ever admitted to a boys' gymnasium in Germany has lately graduated from it with credit.

"Les femmes docteurs en médecine, dans tous les pays," is the title of a new book by Harriett Fontanges (Paris, Alliance Coöperative) which gives an excellent review of the condition of women physicians in France. The first French woman doctor was Madeleine Brès, who graduated at the Paris Faculté de Médecine in 1875. She is now one of the foremost physicians of the metropolis, and has there 77 colleagues, more than half of whom are married women. A few devote themselves to scholarly interests, others have a large practice as physicians. The public lycées and colleges for girls, as well as the normal schools, have women physicians. Women give courses of lectures in the city hospitals. Part of the city physicians who visit the poor are women. Women are appointed physicians at the Opera and in the postal and telegraph service for the women employed there. Several hospitals have been founded in Paris by women physicians.

Outside of Paris we find women physicians at Vichy, Marseilles, Lille, Rheims, Grenoble, Augers, Bordeaux, Rouen, Cannes and Nice.

Dr. Chellier in Algiers and Dr. Ribart in Tonkin are officials of the government.

At present about fifty women are studying medicine in France, mostly in Paris. Since 1870, 203 medical theses presented by women have been accepted by the Faculty at Paris.

The other countries are treated in a way less satisfactory, and the record here is often full of errors. Thus it is said of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell that she studied at Geneva, Switzerland, instead of Geneva University, N. Y., and a Swiss woman is recorded as having taken her M. D. at Saran, where there is no university.

A very useful appendix gives a list of the names and addresses of the living women physicians of each country.

MARTHA KRUG GENTHE.

## WOMAN AS PRINCIPALS.

The Boston school board, on April 22, passed the following resolution, which was introduced by the Hon. George A. O. Ernst:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this board, sex ought not to be a bar to promotion in the teaching force, and that in any appointment to a position of principal to a girls' school, a woman, other things being equal, should be preferred.

Women hold these positions in many other cities, and are found fully competent to perform the duties. In Boston, through stupid conservatism, they have hitherto been barred out. Mr. Ernst deserves the gratitude of all friends of justice.

## A COMMENT ON MISS GOLDSTEIN.

Those who were privileged to listen to Miss Goldstein, of Australia, talk about the actual operation and effects of equal suffrage in her own country were entertained by plain and convincing facts, told in a most interesting and convincing way. Just why it is that men of intelligence are apparently broader in tolerance in that country than in this is not easily explained, nor why the women of another continent as large in area as the United States have proved themselves more progressive and unitedly willing than the women of America to put to the test an experiment so far-reaching in its importance as this privilege of suffrage for women. Apparently nothing has happened as yet to disrupt Australian homes in general, or unsex her women who avail themselves of this opportunity. The great Commonwealth at the antipodes is all serenely unconscious of the demoralizing sequelæ of voting, which form the chief arguments of dissenters in this country. Psychologically, it is a curious problem that a phase of evolution so natural and logical, which is predicted so unmistakably by the march of events all over the world, should be conceded so grudgingly in a country which is a synonym for progress, liberty, and enlightenment, and where resistance to taxation without representation is a historic slogan, while in a comparatively new country, which owes allegiance to a monarchy, the emancipation from the Oriental ideas of woman's place is established without difficulty.

That there is yet need of missionary work from one side or the other is evi-

denced by the ingenuous remark of a lady who was recently asked to attend a suffrage meeting in Brookline. "Why, yes," she replied, hesitatingly. "I think I would like to go if I ought to. Do you think I ought? I signed an 'Anti' petition the other day." "Oh, you are an 'Anti', then?" asked her companion. "Well, really I don't know whether I am or not," she laughed. "For I don't know anything at all about the matter. They annoyed me so that I signed the petition to get rid of them!"—"The Listener" in *Boston Transcript*.

Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz generously offers to give a lecture free of charge, either on equal suffrage or on some more general subject, for any organization that will get an audience for her. She has a course of talks on "The Science of Human Beings" which she would be especially glad to give, purely for the sake of spreading ideas that she believes to be of great importance. Mrs. Diaz is one of the wittiest and most delightful speakers in America. Every Suffrage League and women's club ought certainly to secure a lecture from her when it can be had with no cost beyond her travelling expenses. Her address is Belmont, Mass.

The following tribute to a well-beloved leader appears in the club department of the *N. Y. Evening Post*:

"I begin to think," commented a club-woman recently, 'that there must be something in the suffrage cause peculiarly conducive to the preservation of vitality, physical and mental; so many of the leaders in this cause are still, at advanced age, active workers in many ways. This thought was emphasized on Monday afternoon of this week, when I attended in Boston a meeting of the New England Women's Club, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is president. Notwithstanding her eighty-three years, she presides at the meetings with skill and élan. In conducting the discussion which followed the address of the afternoon, she failed to hear perfectly one of the speakers who stood in the back part of a large hall, and in asking for a repetition of one of her sentences, she said, with a delightful twinkle of the eye: 'It has occurred to me lately that I am adding to my accomplishments the admirable one of becoming slightly deaf.' Her ear is still quick enough to catch the faintest word or misword relating to the cause so dear to her heart. Another speaker chancing to make a slight misstatement concerning the Shaw bill, in telling a funny incident connected with the discussion of it recently, Mrs. Howe at once rose, as the other ceased speaking, and before continuing the discussion or applying the remarks of the speaker to the subject in hand, she made a brief, emphatic digression to correct promptly the trifling error that might otherwise have left a slightly wrong impression. Mrs. Howe does not look or act her years, and her quiet, self-contained manner indicates a conservation of energy that her friends and admirers hope implies reserved force enough to preserve her life and usefulness for yet a long time.'"